NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1882.

FEARING A WATER FAMINE.

ALARM FELT IN ALEXANDRIA. WORKING TO AVERT THE DANGER-ARABI PACHA DISMISSED FROM HIS OFFICE-ANARCHY IN THE

INTERIOR-AMERICAN CITIZENS SAFE. The situation in Alexandria, owing to the rapid fall of the water in the Mahmoudieh Canal, is becoming alarming. No water has been supplied to the public since noon on Saturday. The water fell fourteen inches in forty-eight hours. The English engineers are working energetically avert the threatened danger. The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pacha from the office of Minister of War. It is thought that the latter intends to destroy the pumping station at Ramleh, as he has massed men in the neighborhood. The country is said to be drifting into a fearful state of anarchy. It is reported that 8,000 homeless persons are starving in Cairo. A dispatch to the State Department aunounces that all American citizens are safe.

THE NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA. THE WATER SUPPLY EXHAUSTED—HORRIBLE ATROCI-

THES IN THE INTERIOR—CAIRO IN DANGER. LONDON, July 24.-The Daily News has the fol-

lowing dispatch from Alexandria: The staff of the water-works are hard at work cleaning the Roman cisterns for the storage of water. It is a race between the falling level of the caual and the dauntless energy of the English engineers. If only water enough can be stored to tide over another month the Nile inundation will probably sweep away Arabi's dyke or rush it, and all will be well. To provide for the civil population the chief en-gineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton works where, with five boilers and two tanks, he will be able to condense one bundred tons of water daily from wells of brackish water.

Yesterday the Bittern cruised off Rosetta to recon poitre, but did not approach within firing distance, The fort has fifteen guns mounted. On the appearance of the Bittern the men stood to their guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there were a large number of guns and men. A flag of truce was flying, but no English troops were landed to stake the guns.

Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with impusity. Two Germans at Tulkh who had been sheltered by the stationmaster until the train was ready to start, were caught on entering the train, their hands held over carriage door and their throats cut Another Caristian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and fro over his body.

Arabi is flooding the country in front of his intrenchments. It is considered certain that he will Cairo unless defeated and captured. Preparations have been made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his forces in that direction. Dispatches for him brought by the embargoed mail steamer were seized. It is stated that two of Ar-bi's colonels, acting as spies, entered the town disguised as dervishes.

The Khedive has requested that a steamer proceed to Daleigno to convey 2,000 Albanians to act as his body-guard. The Ministers have opposed the

project, refusing to provide money therefor. ALEXANDRIA, July 23 .- The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha, and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order for-bidding the Egyptian Army to obey orders from Arabi Pacha, and forbidding the people to pay him

The mail steamer from Constantinople, which arrived here this morning, has been embargoed, and her captain has been arrested on suspicion that she vas conveying letters to Arabi Pacha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British The British have chartered two vessels to convey 300 mules from Limasoc, Cyprus. They will start for that port 10-day. The water in the

Mahmoudich Canal continues to fall rapidly. LONDON, July 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Alex-andria this evening says: "The troop-ship Malabar, with 1,108 men and a battery of artillery, bas

persons camping in the Labeth Gardens. There is great mortality among

is rumored that French marines have discusbarked at Port Said, out it is impossible to verify the rumor, there being no telegrapine communica-

Arabi Pacha yesterday massed 700 cavalry, with gun, at the pumping station of the Ramien works. It is supposed that his intention is to

destroy the station.

The Obser er, in a special edition, prints the fol-The Observer, in a special edition, prints the following: "A procumation issued by the Knedive asks the people to assist the English who, it says are promoting the real interests of Egypt. The Mahmoodieh canal has failed fourteen inches in the last forty-cight hours. Miscreauts are still occasionally caught with balls in their possession which are saturated with petroleum."

A depatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Alexandria says: "It is understood that an English-French occupation of Port Said is projected. No water has been supplied to the public in Alexandria since noon yesterday. Admiral Seymour has ordered the machinery of all the cotton presses to be used in condensing water."

presses to be used in condensing water."

THE SKIRMISH WITH ARABI. LONDON, July 24.-The Daily Telegraph's Alex-

andria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Major-General Airson in the direc tion of Arabi Pacha's intrenchments: " A company of engineers started first in a train, with gun cotton and mming tools, with the object of blowing up the railway and the isthmus between Arabi's centre and Alexandria, thus preventing him from rapted. sitacking as in any way than straight before the Rosetta gate, where we were very strong. Six companies of infantry, gineers had worked an hour, we got a signal mine dug all round, when a great column of smoke arose. the rails were severed and the work was done. The

troops then returned to Alexandria.

nationalities in the harbor; five English, under Rear-Admiral Hockins, and five French, under Admiral Conrad. The latter has consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town and protecting the lives and property of Europeans. In the event of an outbreak, the French May that they are prepared to land 600 men; the English can land 400.

Rear-Admira) Hoskins has sent a message through the Governor to the commander of the troops, saying that he will hold him responsible for any disturbance, and that if he can-not keep order the Admiral will. The commander is said to have declined to take the responsibility

unless he is allowed to bring more troops from Damietta.

The town continues to swarm with tefugees from Cairo and the interior, who bring most terrible accounts of massacres at Tantah, Damietta and elsewhere. Reardadmiral Hoskins has written to the English Countl at Cairo urging him to impress upon British subjects the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, hal resigned bis position, and that his resignation had been necepted. This action is the result of a general disagreement between the officers of the company and Mr. Olds, it is understood that his letter of resignation was tendered some time last week. It is not known while be management of the road will not go outside of its own officials in its selection of a man. It is not known where

THE KHEDIVE TO ARABI AND THE ARMY ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The Khediye has issued the following proclamation:

ACABI PACHA: In consequence of your departure to Kafr-el-Dwar, accompanied without orders, stopping railway traffic, preventing us from receiving telegrams and cominunications through the post and impelling the re-turn of refugees to their homes in Alexandria, and of your persistence in war preparations, and your refusal to come to us after receiving orders. I dis-miss you from the office of Minister of War.

The Khedive issued the following circular to the

Army:
On perusing the order for the dismissal of Arabi Pacha from the office of Minister of War you will know the great motives which made necessary his dismissal. Henceforward he will have no authority over you. Whosoever agrees with his designs and movements will have participated in his erimes. Whosoever shows obedience and conforms to our rule will deserve honor, courtesy and good remuneration. You must be aware that the country is surrounded with dangers and perils, for the Powers have agreed on Tarkish Intervention for the reform of the country without danging the privileges of the firmans granted to Egypt. I am convinced that you will conform yourselves to my orders, which cannot have any object other than the welfare of the country. He who obeysmy orders will be rewarded; he who does not will have

orders, which cannot have any object other than the welfare of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded; he who does not will have to blame himself on being punished.

After the bombardment of Alexandria a council of war was held under our presidency. Dervisch Pacha assisted and Arabi Pacha was present It was decided not to surrender the focts until ordered by the Salland Arabi Pacha was present in the surrender the focts until ordered by the Salland Arabi Pacha was present in the surrender the focts until ordered by the Salland Arabicara and A not to surrender the forts until ordered by the Sultan. A telegram was sent to Constantinople to this effect. Arabi Pacha then returned to Alexandria. I ordered him to remioree the forts. He replied that he would never do so, and then started for Kafred-Dwar. Unless I was certain that the object of France and England was not to take possession of Egypt, but marrely to restore order. I should have been the first to give my life in defence of the country.

In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive, Arabi appointed a Ministry of his own at Cairo.

A STORMY SCENE AT THE PALACE, London, July 24.-A dispatch to The Duily News says: "After the destruction of the forts by the English fleet the Khedive sent for Arabi Pacha and asked him for a report, which Arabi refused. Dervisch Pacha, who was present, expressed surprise at Arabi's refusal after having sworn obedience to the Khedive. Angry words insued between Derviseh and Arabi, the former rep caching the latter for not having followed his advice to dismantic the forts. While the palace was surrounded by troops the Khedive called for a ride and Dervisch Pacha also prepared to detend himself. After the withdrawal of the soldiers Dervisch Pacha advised likelit to Suez, but the Khedive refused to leave the city.

THE PORTE BETWEEN CROSS FIRES. LONDON, July 24 .- A dispatch to The Daily News

There is reason to believe that Arabi Pacha has sent a species of altimatum to the Sultan declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels, and giving the Sultan notice that if the Porto semis troops to cooperate with the unbelievers he will light them, and proclaim the Shereef of Meeca as Calipb. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the house of Osmar, and proclaim Leaderhalt in these

Jesad ruler in its place.

A dispatch to the vaily News from Rome says it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the Porte has sent circular letters to the Powers, asking them to dissuade England from pushing on hostilities

AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE CONFERENCE. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.-Said Pacha and Assym Pacha have both been appointed delegates to the Conference.

Losdon, July 23 .- The place which will be pro posed by Arsym Pacha for the future sittings of the Conference is Stamboul, not "on a steamboat," as was stated in a dispatch sent on Sarurday.

PHASES OF THE SITUATION. Pants, July 23 .- Measures for the protection of

the Suez Canal were discussed at a Cabinet Council to-day, and the necessary credit will probably be moved in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, M. ice with Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to-day.

London, July 23 .- The Observer to-day says: We understand that on Wednesday last an ultimatum was sent to the Sultan asking him to state, within twelve hours, whether he was willing to send troops to Egypt, and that it was upon the receipt of an evasive reply to the ultimatum that the Government decided that the time for further delay had passed.'

The Queen has expressed a wish that the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rule Brigade,

participate in the Egyptian expedition. The Indian Government, replying to a telegram from England on Tuesday last, stated that the Indian Contingent for the Egyptian campaign could be embarked within a fortnight or three

weeks.

The troopship Orontes has sailed from Malta for Alexandria, with a body of 770 infantry, together with lorty-seven mules, carts and stores.

AMERICAN CITIZENS SAID TO BE SAFE. Washington, July 23,-The acting Consul-General of the United States in E ppt telegraphs Secretary Frelinghuysen from Alexandria to-day as follows: 'I remained at Cairo up to the last moment. Our records and my personal effects there are lost. All American citizens are saved. General Stone's

family tosisted on remaining at Cairo, and their

AMERICAN SEA CAPTAINS IN TROUBLE,

San Francisco, July 23.—From a late copy twenty-four mounted infantry and a of the shanghai Mercury, received by the steamer company of rillemen followed. As soon Chy of Peking, it is learned that very serious trouble has we replied to the Egyptian fire the arisen at Ning-Po, Caina, and that the foreign com-Arabs took to shelter. The latter were auxious to stop work, but were afraid to advance. After the ensight of June 13 three Americans and an Austriae went ashore on a lark. The Americans were all captains of lorence, and the Austrian was attached to the revenue dug all round, when a great column of smode arose, catter Kuansing, then lying in part. It seems that followed by a loud report. The isthmus was divided, these four men went to a Chinese brothel and demanded the rolls were reported at these four men went to a Chinese brothel and demanded admittance, which for some reason was denied them. "After the fight was over and we had retired, tab advanced on the Alexandria. While knocking at the door some Cantonese men appeared at an upper window, and, Araboadvane don the Alexandria water-works, just cither by accident or intention, perpetrated an inoutside the lines, and scut word that he intended dignity upon the visitors. This so enraged the men that to blow down the place, but, having altered his they kicked open the door, and entering the building, asmind, retired. His men sacked a part of Ram-leh during the retreat. We lost nobody open his head and breaking several of his ribs. This during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. A scout reports that Arabi has three lines of intrenchmentistrough armod with artillery. An Egyptian officer, with dispatches for Arabi, has been arrested. The Egyptian Tribumal has sentenced two footers to death.

"7 p. m.—Arabi has sentenced two footers to death.

Eamich."

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT PORT SAID.
London, July 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Ners from Port Said says:

M. de Lesseps arrived here on Saturday, accompanied by an arde-de-camp of the Khedive.

There are seventeen war vessels of different nationallities in the harbor: five English, under during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is man was entirely innocent of the offence, and proved to

A YOUNG GIRL'S DELUSION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 23,-Miss Flora Tillman, age sixteen, living with her sister, Mrs. D. H. shaw, of this city, attempted suicide last evening by cuiting her throat from car to ear with a razer. When asked why she committed the act she said that her father, who deed four years ago, had appeared to her and called her to come to him. She cannot recover.

RESIGNATION OF A FREIGHT AGENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] to-night that George Olds, general freight agent of the from which he died to-day. THE ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

INSPECTOR TOWER MUST GO.

Washington, July 23.-It is stated that unless the resignation of Mr. Tower, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the New-York District, is received at once by Secretary Folger, the nomination of a successor will be made without waiting further. Secretary Folger has written Mr. Tower that he cannot remain in his place. His successor will be George H. Startonck, of Troy, a well-known steam-boat builder, who is said to be very highly recom-

HOW DEPARTMENT CLERKS ARE USED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.) Washington, July 23.-It seems to be probable that Secretary Folger will soon find it expedient to cause another investigation in his Department. This time it is said to be the office of the First Controller, the affairs of which require special scrutiny for several reasons. When the present Controller official duties satisfactorily, but to extend his to engage in the composition and compilation el two or more legal works, one of which-" Equity Pleadings"-is nearly ready for publication. There been unable to carry forward all his work himself and has been compelled to use much clerical assist-

For some time a clerk belonging to his office has been absent on leave without pay, in the West, on legal business in which it is understood that the Controller and Judge Jeremiah Black are jointly in-

As additional clerks are askedfor the Controller's Office and are provided for in the Legislative bill, it is presumed that these services are actually required; yet the fact that one clerk already authorvate business is not strong proof of the fact. It is asserted, too, that a large share of the time of three or four clerks in the office of the Controller is de clerical work upon the books which he is preparing for the press. Among the persons who are said to have been so employed for some time past is Mrs. Mary Field, who, it is asserted, has been engaged in copying the manuscript of the Controller's new work on "Equity Pleadings," Two other clerks who have been to a large extent Messrs. Arthur and Brannigan, who, it is under-stood, have been heard to complain bitterly because they had received no extra pay for the additional

they had received no extra pay for the additional work thus imposed upon them.

It is said that an effort was made to secure some extra compensation for them from Congress, but that it failed in the new appropriation bill. Two additional \$1,800 clerkships are provided for the Controller's office, and it is generally believed that the two clerks named will be promoted to these original vacances. The foregoing statements are not made upon the strength of mere rumor, and there is reason to believe that if Secretary Folger shall begin an investigation, he will find little diffishall begin an investigation, he will find little diffi-culty in getting at the truth.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE REVENUE BILL.

Washington, July 23.-The Senate began the ensideration of the Revenue bill ten days ago, and hast night had only disposed of two of the six secall there are about thirty printed amendments, while fresh narendments are proposed to nearly At the rate of progress thus far made the bill could not reach the flouse before September 1, and that body will have run away from it long before that time. Nine-teaths of the talk comes from the Democratic side, much of it being irrelevant and more of it useless. It is impossible to change results by argument at this late stage of the proceedings, and the measure, with all its amendments, might be voted upon to-morrow as intelligently as a month hence. The Democrats, by their speeches, their amendments and their votes, have shown their anxiety to reduce the tax upon tobacco and whiskey rather than upon the necessaries of life. It is probable that an attempt will be made to "sit out" the bill within two or three days. It is doubted, however, if it is successful. There is a growing suspicion that the Democrats do not intend to let the bill come to a final vote at this session. There s no method, however, to the Senate rules of shur-ing off debats except by unanimous consent.

STRIKERS YILLDING AT CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Pittsburg, Penn., July 23.-Pr sident John Jarrett, of the Amangamused Association, on hearing this morning that the striking employes of the Cleveland olling Mill Company, at Cleveland, had concluded to surrender, and that a committee was appointed to ask him to declare the strike formally ended, said that it would not have any effect on the general situation. " is will not have any appreciable effect," he aside i, " for the reason that the strike was local and the men were very imperfectly organized. They had been in the were very imperfectly organized. They had been in the association only six or eight months. Yes, I have power as president to declare the strike ended at the men position me to do so. I don't know what caused the men to yield. I am all the more surprised because the men were so very arm. You know sixteen went in last wednesday, and that empire it have to stare a converting department. That altered the situation. With that running, and the force of non-union men, they held the key to the position." Prominent labor officials say that the near will return the organization secretily and contribute to support the Phisberg strikers and begin a strike at Cieveland again in the inture when strong enough.

PAILURE OF A BANKER IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 23.-C. A. Willard, banker and a large grain-dealer of Jonesbero, Iil., ha been missing for a week past, and yesterday

FATAL RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 23 .- On the Chiengo and Alion Road this morning, a north-hound freignt train struck the south-heated as it was going in on a side track. The locomotive of the north-bound was wrecked and burned with two cars of wheat, one of wood, one of tallow and one of cara i find Brakeman Elit Fosier, of Painview, Macoapin Commy, th., was

TRAINS DELAYED BY A COLLISION.

Boston, July 23 .- A freight train on the New-York and New-England Railroad ran into an engine at Putnam, Conn., to-day. Both engines were damaged, a freeman was induced about the legs, and trains were delayed for several hours.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL TEACHER. CHICAGO, July 23.-Jeremiah Mahoney, for many years a teacher in the public schools of this city and a writer on educational topics, committed suicide

FATALLY INJUKED BY A FALL. Springfield, Mass., July 23.—James J. Donovan, age thirty, feil swenty-five feet into the Holy-

yesterday by taking landsnam. Despondency is sup-posed to have been the cause.

THE QUESTION OF "PERCENTAGES." BUTTERWORTH'S PERCENTAGE TRANSLATED

INTO FIGURES-CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH THROW -SLOW BUT SURE POLICY. TROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 23.—Probably when Mr. Buterworth made his recent speech in the House upon the Administration, and declared that two of the five removals the President had made in New-York State were "for cause that nobody questioned or criticised," he did not expect that the Senate a few days after-with about one third of its members candidates for reelection, and a good deal more than one-third anxious to be on the best terms possible with the Administrationwould "question" and "criticise" one of these removals by a majority of 30 to 28, and so refuse to allow it to be consummated. Other statements made by Mr. Butterworth could be as effectively 'questioned and criticised," perhaps, as an examin-

tion of the records will show anyone. The revised version of the speech, by the way, printed in The Record some time after its delivery, does not differ upon the main points from the speech as delivered in the House. Mr. Batterworth praised Garfield and buried him, and proceeded to show by a neat series of percentages that President Arthor had made a much smaller proportion of redrew no inferences from this prejudicial to General Garfield, and said he was prepared to defend both Presidents; but the almost inevitable inference by the superficial observer would be one unfavorable to the late President, It would certainly have seemed fairer to the dead "Friend," for whom Mr. Batterworth expressed, and no doubt feels, the warmest affection; it would at least have been to the very different circumstances under which the

General Garfield became President under circamstances which rendered a number of removals almost inevitable. He came into office with a larger following of personal friends than any other recent President-larger, perhaps, than that of any other President. His service in the Army, and his nearly twenty-years' membership in the House, and as speaking campaigns all over the country had tituency. Under these circumstances it was impossible that he should come into his office entirely man has yet to make his appearance who will charge that any of them were unfit, or that they were made with the purpose of crushing any wing of the party. A certain number Administration, and, strong as General Garfield was in the hope that he should make his own memorable by its advance in the reform of the Civil Service, he could not make it, probably, an absolute exception to this rule,

But President Arthur did not begin any Administration; he took up the work of an Administration that had been cut short by a buildog pistol. He came into power at a time when the immediate reset the country in a flame of indignation. It seems almost incredible in looking back at it now that a President to do that very thing. They wanted Garfield's friends swept out of office before he was fairly at rest in his grave. For resisting their indecent pressure, the President has had much more of generous praise from his former opponents than from his friends. Under the circumstances it is not strange that President Garfield made forty Arthur in ten menths, for that is the whole foundation of Mr. Butterworth's percentage. foundation of Mr. Butterworth's percentage, Garfield made eighty-nine removals, and Arthur, up to the time Mr. Butterworth spoke, had made forty-nine removals out of a mach larger number of appointments. Of course, this assumes that the agares given by him are correct. There is probably no question of this. They were prepared by high authority, and are no doubt in accordance with the record. The fact that President Garfield made forty more removals than President Arthur is one which can be permitted to make its own defence, and has no bearing on the character and quality of President

o bearing on the character and quality of President thur's appointments or the political tendences of a Administration. The difficulty has been, as it has been stated before, The difficulty has been, as it has been stated before, that instead of wearing the confidence of his former opponents, especially in the States of New-York and Peansylvania, where the party is most troubled by internal ais-ensions and in the greatest need of careful handling, the President has made the impression upon them that his policy was one of careful, deliberate, persistent Stalwartism. It has not one one, half, or one-tenth, rapid enough to suit the stalwarts themselves; there has been a good deal of procrastination about it from their point of view and a good deal of resitation; but the Stalnew, and a good deal of hesitation; but the Stal-east character of it has seemed to be steadily main warr character of it has seemed to be steadily maintanned. It was not necessary to make many removals to do this. The President's critics from
New-York and Pennsylvania say that the
rule has appeared to them to be that, where a
Staiwart's term has expired he has usually
been reappointed, and where an anti-Stalwart's term
has expired he has usually usen replaced with a
Stalwart. It does not need much arithmetic to
show that this poncy would gradually drift the
S alwarts into the offices without the scandal that
would follow removals for the sake of parting them ould follow removals for the sake of parting them are, and that a continuation of it during the tarce ars tiever a Arthur is still to be President, would

offices which fall variant in rapid succession under the four-year terms,

The Truth of this is easily apparent from the fact that there are 186 Presidential offices in Pennsylvania, and President Arthur has made appointments already or 75 of them, or about 40 per cent. In New-York there are 276 Presidential offices, and the President has already made nominations to 80 of them, or about 30 per cent. There have been 82 nominations to offices in New York State, but three of them were successive mominations to one place—the Weedsport Post Office. President Arthur came into office auring the first year of an Administration during which, under the operation of the four-year terms, a large number of offices naturally fall vacant, dest of the cases mentioned are those where terms had expired, the fact being, as The Tribune has repeatedly recognized, that the President has not made many fecunical removals; though where such removals have been made at his usually been, removes have been made at has usually been, as in the case of Internal flevenue Cohectors, to give some other involving more patronage than the average to a smallwart.

If once one of an inquiring turn of mind cared to

If the early the principle of the recutages into an examina-tion of this phase of President Arthur's appoint-ments, he would find some interesting results. For example, he could begin on the Caolact, which he admit that contained stalwards to the proportion of

ments, is could begin on the Caolinet, which he would may contained stalwarts to the proportion of s6 per cent. He would must that President Arthur had nominated twenty-lour Internat Keyemis Colleges, I two of whom had already been appointed by Garffeid during the recess. These offices, as every politician knows, carry a good deen of patronage, and in many cases are regarded as among the most haportant Federal appointments in their respective States, Of the twenty-two Collectors whom President A, thur has appointed in theorem, or 82 percent, have either been known as pronounced stationard manistace after seen known as pronounced stationard manistace after seen known as pronounced stationard manistace after the against two New-York nominations, referred to a love, incline only accidentations to offices stationations as that of Roscoe Conking to be Justice of the Supreme Court, nor that of Junes Law, a Gardield Republicant to be consel in Canada. In the process of particulation that is going on Mr. Law counts for too much to be lost sight of. It is an interesting hypothetical question, by the way, whether Mr. Law would have been appointed if Congressman Crowley had not asked lost. The preparationed Stalwarts in the important appointments made from New-York, but not located geographically within the State, is doubtless greater than among those located within the Sate. A prominent New-York Congressman says that it is an irely within bounds to say that 90 per cent of all the New-Yorkers who have been appointed to office by President Afribur are stativaria. An examination of the fail of the egity-two nominations referred to above shows that hwe of them An examination of the int of the eighty-two nominations reterred to above shows that five of them are of women to post offices. Deducting these, an examination of the list by political tests shows that, for the seventy-seven remaining, not less than fity-four, or 70 per cent, are either men known as Stalwarts or appointed through Stalwart influences and Chinese.

presumed to be in accord with them. The probability is that the number is larger, in as much as it is difficult to ascertain the exact standing in many of the small appointments; and in all cases of doubt they have been left out of the Stalwart account. Almost all the important appointments have been given to Stalwarts, and none of them to men known as distinctively anti-Stalwart. The other 30 per cent is made up of men who can be easily classified, and consist for the most part of perty post offices.

It is not an answer to all this to represent, as has

been done so ofton, that the President is following the Congressional rule with appointments, and that if the larger proportion of appointments in New-York and Pennsylvania has gone to the Stalwarts, it is because the majority appointments in New-York and Pennsylvania has gone to the Stalwarts, it is because the majority of the Republican Congressmen from these States belong to that wing of the party. The President does follow the Congressional rule where the Congressman is a Staiwart, and often, no doubt, where he is not; especially in the States where the Stalwart faction has little or no strength, which is the case in a number of them. But it has been remarked as a general law that where the President breaks the Congressional rule it is with an anti-Stailwart Congressman. This was the case with the appointment of Collector Worthington, made against the recommendation of nearly the whole delegation of the state, including the two senators, it has been the case with a number of some of the most prominent anti-Stailwart Congressmen from New York, such as Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Skinner and Mr. West. All of these four have been ridden over with something resembling rouganess. It has been the case also with a number of the most important Pennsylvania appointments, the appointment of Jackson to be Internal Revenue Collecter at Alleghany City, and of Kaufman at Lancaster, for example, which proved to be the last straws on the back of the recommendations of the Congressmen, and for the sole purpose of securing the election of Senators woo would vote for Senator Cameron's recise-

the independent camel. These were made against the recommendations of the Congressmen, and for the sole purpose of securing the election of Senators who would vote for Senator Cameron's resection. Every intelligent politician in Washington and Pennsylvania understood this; and Senator Mitchell knew it on the very best antherity, viz. that of senator Cameron himself, who told him so in a mood of unusual candor. If the President did not know it, he was less informed about the effect and significance of the appointments he was making than many who had not his facilities for finding out about them. The diplomatic and consular appointments are no exception to the general rule. The list of Statwarts selected for the European missions is familiar enough; and Congressmen who have made special scrutiny of the consular appointments say that a very large proportion of them are Statwarts.

It is an interesting fact that a great many members of Congress, especially in the House, believe that President Arthar has no expectation now of being a candidate for nomination by the Republican Convention of 1884. There is a general impression that he finds the official dataes of the Presidency bardensome—and the business of istening to office-seckers must be weatronee, the is a genial man, fond of the company of his friends, and not prediposed, perhaps, to the continual toul and vexation of spirit which the office must entail. Most men would be willing to take the position, even with these drawbacks; and it is no more likely that General Arthar would remse it than that any other American cutten would do so; but it is one thing for min to go into a National Convention where he must show alminative strength. On the other lamit, there are Congressment of independent tendences who believe that the plan has not the other lamit, there are Congressment of independent tendences who believe that the plan has not then where he must show administive strength. On the other hand, there are Congressmen of independ-ent tendencies who believe that the pian has not been given up. Taky say the close alimance which had apparently been formed between the President and Senator Cameron meant that the Senator was to have charge of the campaign for re-clection; and that, if the situation seems to have changed, it is only because the young boss has got himself into such a sharf that all plans in which he is consequed must be meetinately usersponed. is concerned must be indefinitely postponed

MURDERS BY INDIANS. Tucson, Ariz., July 23 .- A dispatch from Globe City, dated the 20th inst., says: "Mr. sysby came in to-day from Wild Rye County and reports that his brother and four other men were killed in Pleasant Val heir ranche to inform Sysby of the approach of the Indinns, but they never reached Sysby's place, and it is ham were killed, as they have not been heard from. Two or three hundred Indians are reported on the warpath n the vicinity of Pleasant Vailey and Wild Rye County. Giobe City is trying to equip a company to take the field. Dan' Ming is endeavoring to get a company of Tonta-cours to take the field, but it is thought the agent will

A dispatch from Phonix, dated yesterday, says: Later reports from Touta Basin confirm the news of ne recent Indian depredations. In the fight at Sysby's lace four Indians were killed, and at the Tewksperry six Indiana were killed. Mr. Church was killed. Mr. Medley and his men, who went in scarca of cattle, are

DEDICATING A CHURCH AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 23 .- St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church at Cornwall, which has just en completed, was dedicated this morning. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by a number of priests con ducted the ceremony. In the afternoon confirmation was administered to a large class of children. The several services were very impressive and were largely attended. The caurea is capable of scatting between 400 tended. The course is capable of senting between 400 and 500 persons, and cost, with the pastor's house, about \$50,000. It was begun about ten years ago, when the extended and the basement were completed; but the work was then suspended.

A SAILOR SHOT BY A MATE.

San Francisco, July 23.—Frederick C. Andrews, first mate of the American ship Alfred D. Snow-which arrived to-day from New-York, was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on a satio named Evan McDongall. On investigating the affair th authorities ascertained that the mate shot and wounded McDongail in the neck on April 21, during an altercation. McDongai complains of extremely crued treatment at the hands of Andre ws prior to the shooting, and that he was put in irons and imprisoned by the captain after being and. Andrews claims that McDongail constantly metical mutiny among the crew, and that the shooting was done in self-defence.

CLEARING A TOWN OF RUFFIANS,

San Francisco, July 23 .- A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: "An unsuccessful attempt wa made on Fralay night to burn the town of Scattle, W. T The attempt was evidently made by a brother of Payne who was lynched last spring by the citizens of the place and his gang of desperadoes. At the tap of a bell th Vigilance Committee assembled and hastly prepared a list of the names of twenty prominent 'roughs,' whom they ordered to leave the place before daylight or abide the consequences. The order was obeyed and the town was cleared. Puyne, the ringleader, is in custody."

SHOT IN HIS OWN BARROOM...

New-Bloomfield, Penn., July 23,-Sherman Miller, a hotel beeper at Millerstown, Perry County, was killed last night in front of his hotel by William Wagner. A white man and a negro were quarrelling and Wagne took sides with the negro. Afterward Wagner entered Miller's learnoom and Miller attacked him for defending the nerro, and then struck him. In the light which en-sued Whener drew a postor and shot efficient through the hears, knilling him instantly. Miller's son tried to shoot Wagner, but he escaped.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT " TUG" WILSON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23 .- John N. Dongidson has issued the following challenge: "Thereb challenge any man in America (excepting John L. Sull without gloves, for \$5,000 a side; the fight to take

PROSPECTORS MURDERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23 .- The bodies San Amonio, in Sonora Valley. The natives say that the men were nurdered by Apac es, but it is believed that the deed was committed by Mexicans, as Mexicans were found working the prospectors' claims.

THE CITY OF PERING IN QUARANTINE. San Francisco, July 23 .- A cursory exam-

instion shows that there is no disease on the steamer City of Peking, which arrived here yesterday from Yokohatna and Hong Kong but she is held in quarantine pending a more rigid inquiry. She brought over 1,000 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE BOMBAROMENT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, July 13.

The gnats and gadflies of the Liberal party have been buzzing about the Government as neual. As I

are going to mention names I hope it will be understood that I use these entomological terms in a purely political sense. The individuals in question are most excellent persons in every private relation. and even in some public capacities. But on international questions they belong to the so-called Manchester school, to the peace-at-any-price party. If they are not exceedingly muschievous it is because they have exceedingly little influence. Mr. Henry Richard is one, the worthy member for a worthy Welsh constituency, Merthyr Tydvil, a place given over to Nonconformity and commerce. Up started Mr. Henry Richard on Tuesday in the House with a question whether there was not an understanding among the Powers that, pending the Conference, no separate action should be taken by any one Power. To put it in plain terms, Mr. Richard asked Mr. Gladstone whether he had not pledged himself, the Government and England to a particular line of conduct, and then broken his pledge. Mr. Giadstone answered with decorum, but conceivably with some inward tumult, that the bombardment at Alexandria was in contravention of no agreement but an act of self-defence on the part of the fleet; absolutely necessary in the judg-ment of the Admiral of the fleet. The Fall Mall Gazette, which in this matter of Egypt has honorably distinguished itself from its morning Liberal contemporary by patriotic and sensible views, speaks of Mr. Richard as representing "much of what is good (or even best) among Liberals," It omits to specify what it is that is good (or even best) among Liberals which Mr. Henry Richard represents And this polite panegyric is in fact but the prelude to a censure on Mr. Richard's action, none the less severe because veiled. No Radical wants to quarrel with Radicals, but the outsider, writing for outsiders, may be permitted to state things as they

If any proof were wanting-which it is not-of the overwhelming preponderance of public opinion in favor of the action taken at Alexandria, it is suppiled by the adver-e minority. "The indifference or approval of the advocates of peace and non-intervention," says the London correspondent of The Newcastle Chronicle, " to our course of action is remarkable." The London correspondent of the journal in question is also its editor, its proprietor and one of the members for Newca-tle-in a word, Mr least useful member of the House; certainly the one most noxious to the Liberal party, in whose ranks he still sits, for purposes best known to himself. A colleague, who is often a colleague in more than the mere name, speaks of Mr. Cowen as "snarling" at the Liberal Government. The word is Mr. Passmore Edwards's; and Liberals in general will be quite content to leave Mr. Passmore Edwards and Mr. Joseph Cowen to fight the matter out between them.

The more so since Mr. Passmore Edwards, like Mr. Cowen, owns and edits a newspaper. The Echo, a half-penny evening sheet which pervades the streets of London, and that the leading article in this print to-day begins thus:

"England has once more shown its might-over a weak Power, of course."

"Hardly a year passes but that we are at war with some Power—an inferior Power, of course." We are a great and magnanimous people, and particularly when we are killing people whom we despise, but whom we ought to protect."

This sort of thing might do credit to M. Henri Rochefort. That an Englishman should say it only shows how un-English some Englishmen can be, The sentences quoted are more sneers, and a snee is difficult to contradict. But it may be said of such remarks as these that they were both unworthy and untrue.

The opinion of a journal like The Western Morning ews, of Plymouth, is worth noting; the more a because it is the best informed paper in the Southwest of England, "In Cornwall," it says, "peaceat-any-price principles are firmly rooted in the minds of many, and influence more or less the opinion of a majority, but so far from a policy of submission to foreign insult and menace being acceptable in that county, it is a literal fact to which our correspondents in every town bear witness, that the news of the bombardment of the Alexandria forts was received with positive enthusiasm and a sense of r-lief." And again: "Whether the proceedings of to-day are for good or for ill, it is certain they are indersed by the optaions and feelings of the public in the western countres." Now that is the

testimony of a man who knows. Mr. Richard on Tuesday was bad enough but worse, much worse, remained behind. On Wednesday, Sir Wilfrid Lawson took up the running. Now of Sir Wilfrid Lawson I desire to speak with the respect due to a man of undoubted sincerity and disinterestedness, and of some vivacity of mind, a quality only too care in the British Parliament, or in British public life in general. It may be possible to discriminate between Sir Wilfrid Lawson as an individual and Sir Wilfrol Lawson as a toquacious member of Parliament. It is to the latter that any observations I may make are addressed. I have nothing to do with the amiable Cumberland Baronet or the agreeable host of Grosyenor Crescent. But the member for Carlisle is public property, and his language is open to the widest criticism. He is himself a critic.

What did Sir Wilfrid Law on permit himself to say yesterday in the House ! This, among other things. That the bombardment of Alexandria was an act of international atrocity, whatever that may mean. And that it was a cowardly, a cruel and a eriminal act. Now it is sometimes a difficult matter to discriminate between the act and the actor; when the responsibility is direct, personal, imme iiate, it is impossible. The act complained of by Sir Wilfrid was the act of Mr. Gladstone's Government, resolved on and fully sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone himself and his colleagues; Mr. Bright among them. If the bombardment was cowardly, eruel, and criminal, the responsible authors of it are cowards, and cruel, and criminal. Does Sir Wilfrid Lawson mean to say that of Mr. Gladstone and his coheagues? If he does not, his words have no meaning. If he does, in what sense does he recognize these cowards and criminals as his leaders, and as the heads of a Ministry which he supports?

Mr. Gladstone replied to Sir Wilfrid Lawson with a moderation which few of his triends are disposed to imitate. That the Prime Minister should still refer to Sir Wilfrid as his "honorable friend" means nothing, or means this only-that this unruly Radical continues to occupy a seat on the Liberal side of the House, Friendship, like most other words, has two significations—one etymological, the other Parliamentary. But that does not much matter; what does matter is Mr. Gladstone's statement of the substantive facts of the situation. Mr. Gladstone is capable of great magnanishity. He showed it in dealing with

Sir Wilfrid Lawson. He took little notice of his injurious epithers and rhetorical shricks. But of the Cumberland Baronet's vague allegations, of the charges about not knowing what England was fighting for, and the rest, he disposed in a sentence, We have stated in the most distinct and categorical language that we are fighting for the security of her Majesty's fleet, which was menaced by a continuous and deliberate course, dented, but still steadily pursued, of erecting fortifications which might have arrived at a point which we could not limit or define, but which would have been a serious danger."

So far good, and better still was the reference that followed to the unavenged massacre and to the danger England and Europe ran throughout all the East if they had allowed the massacre to remain